Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 105 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, April 14, 1794. [Whole No. 564.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 233 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.
Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

Lost last Night,
Between Second and Seventh streets, a
Red Morrocco Pocket Book,

Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleston, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, whoever has found the same, and will deliver it at Israel Israel's Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.
April 9. *4t

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.
April 5. d1w w&s1m.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,
And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

The Public are cautioned to
beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *t* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

The following memorial from Samuel Hopkins, was read in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the 19th inst.

To the Speaker and Members of the Assembly of Pensylvania:

THE Subscriber apprehends he has at great labour and expence much improved on the common mode of manufacturing pot and pearl ashes, for which improvement the United States have granted him, an exclusive right for a term of years. The advantages over the former is set forth by divers Certificates, one of which signed by David Rittenhouse, Doctor Rush and others, hath been published. By a variety of improvements in the application of the principle, he apprehends he has so far simplify'd it, that at small expence it may be conducted by women or children, altho' larger the works greater the profits resulting in proportion. In a work that may cost about 12 dollars to be worked by a boy of 12, or 13 years old, with attention, may make 150 weight of pearl ashes, and with good house ashes at 9d per bushel, wood at 20s per cord; the pearl ashes so made when sold at the common price of 50s per hundred, leaves about 40s for his week's labour. The process is allowed to be easy and familiar, one of those small works is now standing at his house in Arch Street No. 43, and is free for inspection to any that inclines to visit it; he therefore wishes a suitable Committee may be appointed, one or more members of each County to examine the same, see some experiments performed, and should it be thought after every necessary examination, this improvement preferable to the former, and a general benefit to this State, in bringing forward this manufactury in which little heretofore have been done, he willing to relinquish his aforsaid right, as far as relates to Pennsylvania, for such a compensation as the merits of it may appear reasonable to desire.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

2d Mo. 19, 1764.

A work that may cost about 300 dollars when compleat with 4 large boilers worked by 2 fires, 2 hands may make as much pearl ashes as common black salts, perhaps 18 or 20 cwt. per week, it may require about 7 cord of wood. The quantity made in a certain given time, will always depend on the attention of the workmen, the size of the furnace, the quality of the ashes, &c. &c.

The Committee appointed Feb. 25, last, on the memorial of Samuel Hopkins, made report, which was read as follows, viz:

The Committee to whom was refered the application of Samuel Hopkins to the Legislature, on the subject of an improvement discovered by him in the manufactury of pot and bearl ashes, beg leave to to report—That they think favourably of the prayer of the said applicant, and are of opinion that it will be advantageous for the State to have the mode invented by him, rendered of general utility, by the purchase of his exclusive privilidge in the discovery, which they understand may be effected on very moderate terms; they therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill to grant the sum of £ to Samuel Hopkins, in reward of his discovery, and as a compensation for the surrender of his exclusive right to said improvement, within the limits of this commonwealth.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's observations on the passing of the naval armament bill.

(Continued.)

Mr. Giles proceeded to observe, that having shewn the right of reprisal to be conformable to the laws of nations, and

clearly juſtified by the exiſting relations of things between the United States and Great Britain, he would now ſubmit a few remarks upon the policy of exerciſing the right at this time. Under the exiſting circumſtances of the United States, he thought the policy of the meaſure, was recommended by the cleareſt and moſt obvious principles. The relation of things between the United States and Great Britain, is ſuch, as to demand a final and unequivocal explanation; whether the propoſed meaſure be adopted or not. In all parts of this committee, in all parts of the United States, a definitive explanation is called for. The preſent ſtate of things between the two nations, cannot long exiſt.

It is to be hoped, that the tone of language to be uſed by the United States, will be adjuſted to the nature of the injuries thay have ſuſtained. Acquieſcence and ſubmiſſion, are no longer recommended. Hence matters are already reduced to extremities, and all the irritations already exiſt, which can grow out of an extreme ſtate of things. The propoſed meaſure can add nothing to theſe irritations. The queſtion therefore appears to be reduced to this, Whether in demanding an explanation and attempting negociation, we ſhall uſe all the means in our power, to compel a favorable iſſue? Or whether we ſhall tamely ſupplicate for juſtice; and ſuffer the moſt effectual means of compulſion to elude our graſp? He did not mean here, to recapitulate the conduct of Great Britain towards us, he hoped it was ſufficiently impreſſed upon the mind of every gentleman in the committee, but after the recent experience of her conduct, it would be madneſs, it would be folly, to addreſs our complaints to her juſtice or moderation.

He thought it would be wiſe to lay hold of every thing in our power, and hold it as a pledge for her good behavior. This meaſure would put us in the beſt poſſible ſituation for negociation. It would authoriſe an appeal to her intereſt, which ſhe could not reniſt. He begged the committee to reflect upon the argument which had been uſed here, to prevent a late meaſure which had been adopted, and which had been renewed on the preſent reſolution, that a great value in property, belonging to the citizens of the United States, was in the power of the Britiſh, and that any counteracting meaſures would place it in extreme hazard. This ſeemed to him, to have been the moſt prevailing argument which had been urged, and for ſome time was irreſiſtable. If then the argument ſhall have been applied with ſo much force here, with how much more force will it be applied in Great Britain, when they find that the property of the individuals of that nation is placed in jeopardy here, and that it greatly exceeds in value the whole of the property which they have infamouſly detained and condemned. Beſides, if in the event of a war, it ſhould be a war of property, as is every where contemplated, Great Britain will find, that the war will be commenced upon very unequal terms. Viewing this meaſure therefore, as to its probable tendency to peace or war, he thought the probability greatly in favor of its producing peace. When Great Britain ſhall find that ſhe is entering into a conteſt upon unequal terms, when ſhe ſhall find that it may terminate in a permanent loſs of the advantages of her commerce with the United States, when ſhe ſhall ſee before her a precipice, into which if ſhe ſhould once enter, ſhe never can return; ſhe would pauſe before ſhe acted; ſhe would take time to count the probable loſs and gain; and peace would be the infallible conſequence of ſuch deliberate calculations. This meaſure will convince Great Britain, that the United States poſſeſs a knowledge of their rights, a confidence in their ability, and a determination in their diſpoſition, to aſſert and ſupport them.

A gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) obſerved yeſterday, that a pacific ſyſtem, would probably attach the people of Great Britain to the United States, and detach them from their own government. The gentleman ought to recollect, that a puſillanimous conduct, will not. It is with nations as it is with individuals, to be reſpected by others, they ſhould reſpect themſelves. The ſame gentleman remarked, that a change of miniſtry might be expected, and adviſed waiting for the event. The idea is as undigniſied, as it is chimerical.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

The following letter was read from Lequinio, Repreſentative of the People at Rochfort:

"Dec. 14th, 1793.

"I have juſt given orders, which the Moderates will perhaps think barbarous. I ought to give you an account of them. Between 4 and 500 banditti taken priſoners, cram the priſons of Fontenay le Peuple. I juſt learn by an extraordinary courier whom the Adminiſtrators diſpatched, that a part of the army of Charette, conſiſting of between 10 and 12,000 men, and which forced ſome of our advanced poſts, was advancing againſt this canton, and that they (the Adminiſtrators) were afraid leſt the rebels ſhould make a ſecond attack upon their town. I gave orders that all the banditti priſoners be ſhot without any form of trial, as ſoon as the enemy ſhall make their appearance.

"I have founded this ſanguinary order upon the following grounds: On the 20th inſtant I was in the boſom of a meeting of the Deputies of the adjacent Popular Societies at Fontenay le Peuple, who came hither to propagate Republican principles, and to develope the patriotic fire neceſſary when the people indulged mirth and fraternity. Thoſe priſoners were like to have ſtrangled the other perſons who inhabited the priſons. The municipality informed me of the danger. I haſtened to the ſpot, and went firſt down to the dungeons, where I blew out the brains of the moſt audacious: two others ſhall pay with their lives the alarm they have occaſioned—the reſt of the order behaved again quietly.

"I organized immediately a Military Committee to judge all thoſe ruffians, much more expeditious than the Criminal Tribunal, which in deſpite of itſelf, is embarraſſed by a thouſand formalities:—Becauſe I thought it neceſſary, in caſe of an outward attack, to deſtroy at the very laſt moment, and without mercy, that focus of inſurrection which was rendered ſtill more audacions and infinitely dangerous by the vicinity of the army, eſpecially in this city, where fanaticiſm and ariſtocracy are far from being annihilated.—Theſe are the motives of my conduct: If you blame it—do juſtice, at leaſt, to my intention.

"I muſt, in other projects, inform you, that unleſs you adopt ſuch meaſures, you will never terminate the war of La Vendee; it is the abominable moderatiſm of the Adminiſtrations which formed La Vendee—and the moderatiſm of the Adminiſtrators and the Generals, foſter it.—I wrote every where to take no more priſoners; and if I may be allowed to ſpeak, I ſhould wiſh the ſame meaſures to be adopted in all the armies. As our enemies would then uſe repriſals, it would then be impoſſible for us to have any cowards. Such a decree would, I believe, effect the ſalvation of France. I leave you to judge if I am in the wrong.

"With regard to La Vendee, this meaſure is indiſpenſable, if you mean to make an end of this war. Every perſon is chilled in that country, as all the Adminiſtrators are to be renewed: But you ought to ſend Republicans thither; for there are none but Honeſt men to be found, and thoſe gentlemen advance like a tortoiſe. Meanwhile, the people here are what they are elſewhere, eſſentially juſt and good; and ſince my ſhort tour, I have been able to diſcover that they are willing to receive all the Republican impreſſions, if they be inculcated by frankneſs and true civiſm.

(Signed) "LEQUINIO."

Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

From CHARLESTON PAPERS to the Third inſtant.

MANHEIM, January 6.

Yeſterday evening, after a briſk cannonading, which took place between Frankental and Borbernheim, the Pruſſians retired beyond Worms. In conſequence, the French entered that place to day. It is believed that the Duke of Brunſwick will paſs the Rhine at Oppenheim, in order to take the poſition on that ſide of the river, and join the army of General Wurmſer, which extends from that city to the Briſgau.

January 7.

We learn that the French have entered Worms. Their advanced poſts extend to Orthoſen, Werthoſen and Berthem. The prince of Hohenlohe is at Gunterblum, and the Duke of Brunſwick is at Oppenheim. A part of his army has juſt recroſſed the Rhine.

The French the day before yeſterday entered Kircheim Bolender, where they impoſed a contribution of 90,0000 florins.—The grand bailiwick of Neuſtadt is to pay 400,000 livres. The beautiful chateau of the elector was yeſterday entirely pillaged and laid waſte. At Frankental the French have exacted the following articles: 150 ſacks of oats every day; 3 waggons of hay, and 3000 lbs. of bread, beſides a contribution of 150,000 livres. As this ſmall town cannot comply with ſo exorbitant a demand, it is probable that it will be pillaged. At Oggerſheim the republicans made a general plunder of every thing they could lay their hands upon. They have taken poſt at Mundenheim and Friſenheim, where they have begun to entrench themſelves, but the Auſtrians are erecting on their ſide formidable entrenchments in the entrance of theſe paſſes, and it will be very difficult for the enemy to ſupport themſelves in this poſition.

BRUSSELS, January 7.

Letters from Germany confirm the total defeat of the combined armies. General Wurmſer had fixed his head quarters at Schweſingen, four leagues from Manheim. He has loſt 38 pieces of heavy cannon, and an immenſe quantity of baggage and ſtores. About 7000 men fell or were made priſoners in the laſt day of attack. His right and centre were utterly broken. He tried in vain to rally with his left, but they refuſed to obey him. Brunſwick's army in ſome degree covered the retreat of the Auſtrian centre, and then retired with himſelf by Oppenheim to Mayence and Frankfort.

The defeat is aſcribed to the error of General Wurmſer, as the duke of Brunſwick avers, that on the 25th he adviſed the junction of the two armies, which Wurmſer refuſed, and repoſed with confidence on the gallantry of his troops; the reſult of the fatal 26th is well known.

The armies of Flanders are to be united, and Courtray is to be the head-quarters. Every thing indicates alarm.

DUBLIN, January 23.

We have aſtoniſhing ſucceſs in the war. We beat the French into Toulon—ſixty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the laſt packet it appears, that we have recently ſucceeded in obliging them to accept of Waterford veſſels with proviſions, and five with linen from Belfaſt. If we continue to ſucceed in this manner, we ſhall certainly be ruined by our good fortune.

There is no inconſiſtency whatever in the ſpeech from the throne. It alludes to our ſucceſs in running away.

LONDON, January 17.

Wedneſday morning, two o'clock, ſir Sidney Smyth arrived in town with diſpatches from Lord Hood and ſir Gilbert Elliot, dated Dec. 25, off the iſland of Hieres, not far diſtant from Toulon. We learn the following particulars:

The republican party remaining in Toulon, finding that their countrymen had made very near advances, and were about to ſtorm the city, took advantage of what was going forward and declared themſelves for a counter revolution. This was on the 17th. On the 18th, lord Hood was informed, while at breakfaſt, that ſome of the inhabitants had begun to fire on our troops, and were in a declared ſtate of inſurrection. Orders were immediately given that the town ſhould be evacuated by the allies, and ſuch of the loyal inhabitants as chuſe to embark on board our fleet, ſhould be carried off. The whole day of the 18th, was employed in carrying this intention into effect. What the number of inhabitants is, who eſcaped, we do not exactly know; but it may be ſuppoſed to be conſiderable, when we ſtate, that on board of the Robuſt man of war only, there are three thouſand people,

It may eaſily be ſuppoſed there was much confuſion in ſuch a numerous and ſudden embarkation; eſpecially as the inhabitants fired on the allies as they attempted to get away; but fewer accidents occurred than could be reaſonably expected, owing to the very great exertions of our officers and ſeamen, in affording every poſſible aſſiſtance; nor would ſo many perſons have eſcaped, if ſir Sidney Smith, and other officers, had not pointed cannon at the end of different ſtreets to keep the republicans in awe; by which means the embarkation was made with much greater ſafety, and leſs interruption. Strong ſymptoms of treachery had been diſcovered in theſe people ſome days previous to the 18th of December.

Of the 31 ſail found within the harbour of Toulon, the following is the abridged ſummary, viz.

Burnt	15
Eſcaped the flames	8
Brought off by lord Hood	3
Burnt at Leghorn, Le Scipion	1
Sent to Breſt with refractory ſeamen	4
	31

Previous to the allies quitting Toulon harbour, they ſpiked moſt of the guns on the batteries, and ſet the arſenal and other public buildings on fire. This was done on the 19th; and although the French accounts aſſert that the fire in the arſenal was extinguiſhed before all the ſtores were burnt, it is believed that this is untrue, and that the building is wholly conſumed, as it was ſet fire to in ſeveral places, and burnt for ſeveral hours with incredible fury. The other public edifices were ſet fire to in the ſame manner.

Sir Sidney Smith was the officer who commanded the gun-boats, and the firing of the enemy's ſhips, and it was in a great meaſure owing to his exertions that ſo many of them were burnt.

The fleet met with a violent ſtorm on the 19th of December, but weathered it remarkably well; and none of the ſhips received any material damage, except a Tartane, which ſunk during the gale.

We do not preciſely know the loſs of our army; but we believe that no officer was killed above the rank of a Lieutenant.

January, 18.

By accounts from Weſt. Flanders, dated the 11th inſtant, we learn, that on the 10th the military hoſpital at Liſle was conſumed by fire, in which there were 1,800 ſick, of whom the greateſt part periſhed!

From the intelligence received from the Flanders mail of this morning, it appears, that the French are ſtill in ſuch force on the northern frontier, that the Germans have as yet been able to preſent no effectual check to their progreſs. Different ſkirmiſhes have taken place, and Manheim, Coblentz, and other places in the vicinity are preparing to ſuſtain a ſiege, ſhould the French approach.

Yeſterday died, Edward Gibbon, Eſq. ſo much diſtinguiſhed by his elegant writings.

"The horrible maſſacres which are daily multiplied at Lyons, do not abate the rage of thoſe to whom that unfortunate town has been given up. Couthon has propoſed to the Jacobins to tranſport all the Lyoneſe to another ſoil, where nouriſhed by a better cultivated land, they may produce the ſweet fruits of Liberty. D'Orſeuille, in announcing to the Convention the execution of 140 Lyoneſe, propoſed to diſpatch 500 at a ſingle blow, and to celabrate the day of execution as a National fete. The Convention directed the inſertion of it in the Bulletin.

"We have to combat two great evils, the want of materials to manufacture different articles of cloathing, and a ſcarcity of corn. The want of ſhoes is particularly felt by the armies. The decree of November 14, which ordered all the ſhoemakers of the Republic to furniſh five pairs per week, remains unexecuted; but this negligence is now made up, by a decree which requires, from Dec. 21, to March 10, all ſhoemakers to be employed excluſively in making ſhoes for the military in actual ſervice. As it is feared that the ſoldiers may ſell them for bread, they muſt be ſquared at the end, and all but ſoldiers are forbidden to wear ſhoes of this form, under pain of puniſhment, as being conſidered to have bought them from the defenders of the Republic."

To the Pennſylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

IT is with peculiar pleaſure we inform you, that the Convention of Delegates, from moſt of the Abolition Societies formed in the United States, met in this city, have, with much unanimity, gone through the buſineſs which came before them. The advantages to be derived from this meeting are ſo evident, that we have agreed earneſtly to recommend to you, that a ſimilar meeting be annually convened, until the great object of our aſſociation—the liberty of our fellow-men—ſhall be fully and unequivocally eſtabliſhed.

To obtain this important end, we conceive that it is proper, conſtantly to have in view the neceſſity of uſing our utmoſt and unremitting endeavours to aboliſh ſlavery, and to protect and meliorate the condition of the enſlaved, and of the emancipated. The irreſiſtible, though ſilent progreſs of the principles of true philoſophy, will do much for us; but, placed in a ſituation well adapted to promote theſe principles, it ſurely becomes us to improve every occaſion of forwarding the great deſigns of our inſtitutions. For this purpoſe, we think it proper to requeſt you to unite with us, in the moſt ſtrenuous exertions, to effect a compliance with the laws in favour of emancipation; and, where theſe are deficient, reſpectful applications to the ſtate-legiſlatures ſhould not be diſcontinued, however unſucceſsful they may prove—Let us remember, for our conſolation and encouragement in theſe caſes, that, although

intereſt and prejudice may oppoſe, yet the fundamental principles of our government, as well as the progreſſive and rapid influence of reaſon and religion, are in our favour, & let us never be diſcouraged by a fear of the event, from performing any taſk of duty, when clearly pointed out; for it is an undoubted truth—that no good effort can ever be entirely loſt.

While contemplating the great principles of our aſſociations, we cannot refrain from recommending to your attention the propriety of uſing your endeavours to form, as circumſtances may require, Abolition Societies in your own, and in the neighbouring ſtates; as, for want of the concurrence of others, the good intentions and efforts of many an honeſt and zealous individual, are often defeated.

But, while we wiſh to draw your attention to theſe objects, there is another which we cannot paſs over. We are all too much accuſtomed to the reproaches of the enemies of our cauſe, on the ſubject of the ignorance & crimes of the Blacks, not to wiſh that they were ill-founded. And though, to us, it is ſufficiently apparent, that this ignorance, and theſe crimes, are owing to the degrading ſtate of ſlavery; yet, may we not, with confidence, attempt to do away the reproach? —Let us uſe our endeavours to have the children of the emancipated, and even of the enſlaved Africans, inſtructed in common literature—in the principles of virtue and religion, and in thoſe mechanic arts which will keep them moſt conſtantly employed, and, of courſe, will leſs ſubject them to idleneſs and debauchery; and thus prepare them for becoming good citizens of the United States: a privilege and elevation to which we look forward with pleaſure, and which we believe can be beſt merited by habits of induſtry and virtue.

We ſhall tranſmit you an exact copy of our proceedings, with the different memorials and addreſſes which to us have appeared neceſſary at this time; and would recommend to you the propriety of giving full powers to the Delegates who are to meet in the year 1795; believing, that the buſineſs of that Convention will be rendered more eaſy and more extenſively uſeful, if you ſend, by your Repreſentatives, certified copies of the conſtitution and laws of your Society, and of all the laws exiſting in your ſtate concerning ſlavery, with ſuch facts relative to this buſineſs, as may aſcertain the reſpective ſituation of ſlavery, and of the Blacks in general.

By order of the Convention,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Preſident.*
JOHN M'CREE, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia 7th Jan. 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 14.

This forenoon, a large body of ſeamen, paraded and marched through the principal ſtreets of the city, with colours flying.—What their object was, we have not been informed.

Says a Correſpondent,

I find the principal men of the party that is for engaging in the war along with France, provided it can be effected without a formal declaration; endeavor to perſuade us that in caſe of ſuch an event, the Britiſh and their Allies would not attempt to invade this country by land, or to uſe their own words not attempt to land any troops in the United States. Upon what reaſonable grounds they found ſuch a ſuppoſition, I am at a loſs to determine.—It may perhaps be ſaid, it would be madneſs and folly in the extreme, to attempt that a ſecond time, in which they had failed on a former occaſion. True, but if we will take a view of the conduct of the Britiſh Government in the preſent ſcene, and many former ones, what is it, they are not fooliſh and wicked enough to attempt?

I would aſk theſe gentlemen however, if it is not probable, that the enemy would at leaſt endeavor to poſſeſs themſelves of one or two of our harbors, for their ſhipping; annoy us from Canada and the Floridas, and aid the ſavages in commiting depredations on our frontiers, with tenfold fury?

According to the ideas of theſe gentlemen, taking the whole of their plans together, and making what we can of them, we are to lay aſide all negociation;—put an almoſt entire ſtop to commerce, and, thereby deſtroy our only ſource of revenue without providing a ſubſtitute.—To annihilate all public and private confidence, and convince the Britiſh that we can be as wicked as themſelves; commit a kind of ſacrilege, by a ſequeſtration of debts.—Without providing a military force, or means to pay our juſt debts in order to ſave us from bankruptcy at home and abroad; *fold our arms in ſecurity*, and carry on war againſt the combined powers of Europe, *with a ſet of reſolutions* that would throw us into an internal fever, and weaken, if not deſtroy every nerve of the body politic.

As a preparative to a declaration of war, it is very obviouſly propoſed in the reſolutions of the Democratic Club, to annihilate the public credit of the United States, for they ſay "that THE WHOLE OF THE CREDIT WHICH THE RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY MAY COMMAND, is not to be put in competition with the leaſt of our rights as a free and independent nation"—As it cannot be ſuppoſed that any man, or body of men, are ſo infatuated as to believe, that the RIGHTS of this, or of any other country can be ſupported without *means*—and the only *adequate* means, are CREDIT, what is the inevitable reſult of the above declaration but that the property requiſite to carry on the war, ſhall be raiſed by a *force loan*, a la mode de Paris, or by a dependance on *foreign* credit.

This day the following reſolution in ſubſtance, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives in committee of the whole—61 in the affirmative—and was reported to the Houſe, and laid on the table.

Reſolved, that until the Britiſh government ſhall make compenſation to the citizens of the United States for ſpoliations on their commerce, for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace, and until the weſtern poſts ſhall be delivered up—all commercial intercourſe ſhall ceaſe between the ſubjects of Great-Britain or the ſubjects of any other nation and the citizens of the United States, ſo far as the ſame ſhall relate to articles of the growth or manufactures of Great-Britain or Ireland provided, the ſame ſhall not take place before the day of

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A letter from a gentleman in Liſbon, to his brother in this city, dated Feb. 11, 1794, received by the ſouthern mail—contains the following information.

"That the Algerines are out to the number of ſixteen ſail, part of them cruiſing between Cape St. Vincents, and Cape Finiſterre—and ſix ſail on the coaſt of France—That the Barbary ſtates have remonſtrated to the Court of Portugal, againſt the Convoys which had been granted to the American ſhipping—in conſequence of which, no more were to be ſent out—and that fifteen ſail of American veſſels were hauled up in Liſbon—*a great* ſcarcity of grain there, and prices conſequently enormouſly high.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 7.

Friday arrived, ſchooner America, from Dominque, Phineas Smith, Maſter, 23 days paſſage, where he had been carried in, and his veſſel and cargo condemned and ſold: The veſſel he purchaſed for about 70 dollars, and came home empty. He informs, that veſſels uncondemed were given up.—That the laſt Britiſh inſtructions were received at Dominique four days before he ſailed, and that all proceſs on American veſſels immediately ceaſed.—That of about 60 veſſels carried in there, 31 had not been condemned, and the governor had adviſed the agents of the privateers, who had brought in thoſe which were not condemned, to make the beſt terms they could with American captains, as reſtitution muſt be made: That a veſſel had been ſent to Martinique, to obtain the inſtructions of Admiral Jervis, as to future proceedings reſpecting American veſſels. That when he cleared out he was charged at the office, the fees, &c. of clearance. To this he objected, obſerving that it was hard to condemn all a man's property, and then make him pay for coming off: That the governor replied, that he might make himſelf eaſy, as he would have it all returned. Capt. Smith enquired of whom the reſtitution was to be made, for if he was to depend on King George, he ſhould get nothing, as he was already a bankrupt; and was anſwered by the governor cavalierly, that the French Iſlands would pay for it.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

From ſome hints ſuggeſted by a French gentleman, Col. Stevens of this city has cauſed to be made a model of a cannon, mounted on a carriage of a new conſtruction. The gun is placed on a carriage nearly of the uſual form, which ſlides on a ſecond carriage or platform, which is moveable; the end below the muzzle turning on a pivot, while the other end may move through an arch of at leaſt 90 degrees. The machinery is ſimple, and the gun managed with leſs ſtrength than cannon mounted in the uſual manner. This manner of mounting guns, has two remarkable advantages; it elevates them above the breaſtwork, ſo as to fire over, and ſave the neceſſity of embrazures, which always weaken a fortification; at the ſame time it gives to the direction of the fire a ſweep of ninety degrees, inſtead of about 15, uſually allowed to embrazures; an immenſe advantage, when moving bodies are to be attacked.

This model has been exhibited to the commiſſioners of fortifications in this city, and received their approbation.

Minerva.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XIV.

Mr. FENNO,

The Tragedy of Macbeth has been twice acted at the New Theatre.—Mrs. Whitlock and Mr. Fennell, have, in the parts of *Lady Macbeth*, and *Macbeth* developed and exhibited in its gigantic form, the genius of the immortal Bard, Shakeſpeare.

The Obſerver cannot ſuppreſs a very pointed deſire, that the Othello, Hamlet, Lear, &c. of the ſame Bard, may be performed by this company; he is confident that the lovers of the Drama muſt experience the higheſt gratification from Shakeſpeare's exalted ideas, made familiar by the inimitable expreſſion and action of a Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. Fennell, &c.

The Obſerver is particularly gratified in the choice of plays lately exhibited; the Gameſter and Guardian were happily choſen for the ſame evening; the play and after piece are in perfect uniſon to our feelings; the moral of each is excellent, and the ſentiments and language of the beſt kind.

The Managers will rarely hazard any thing by exhibiting Mr. Garrick's pieces; the Guardian ſtands among the productions of his maſterly pen.

Mrs. Marſhall in the parts ſhe has performed has never failed to act *unexceptionably*: it would lead the Obſerver into a detail too lengthy, in this hint, to mark her excellencies, they ſhall be reſerved for an entire paper and probably the next.

The Obſerver is impelled by his feelings to give his mite of applauſe, to *Mrs. Whitlock* and *Mr. Fennell*, for their exhibition in the Gamſter & Macbeth; he has always been delighted by their Theatric performances, but never more ſo, than in theſe two laſt.

A hint to thoſe who attend the Theatre.

If an accident ſhould happen, during the play, that ſhould render it neceſſary to leave the houſe, pleaſe to ſit a minute or two: believe me my friends, your convenience and probably many lives, may depend upon ſuch a precaution.

Should the alarm be real, from fire or almoſt any other cauſe, you muſt wait to know what it is, and where, or by attempting to avoid the danger, you may run into its way. Should the Gallery or upper Boxes break down, which event is nearly impoſſible, your fate muſt be determined immediately, and if you find the houſe or any part of it fallen, and you are not injured, by preſſing all at once to the door, ſome of you muſt be inevitably hurt if not killed. But the principal danger to be avoided, is the reſult of a falſe alarm, ſuch as happened the evening of laſt Monday: and unleſs you *ſee* poſitive danger, the preſumption is, that the alarm is falſe; in ſuch a caſe your lives depend on ſitting ſtill, at leaſt till a certainty can be obtained. In Europe, many people have been killed by attempting to hurry from public buildings in alarms, and hiſtory hardly affords an inſtance of death, in a theatre or other public building, by any other cauſe, than attempting to ruſh out all at once. It is ſincerely to be hoped the Ladies will provide themſelves with ſal volatile, to prevent fainting in caſe of an alarm.

The Managers ſhould ſo contrive their doors, as that they can open *out* of the Houſe; this circumſtance will be a relief to our feelings, as well as a real ſecurity, in facilitating a paſſage.

*** If the extract of a letter from Winchester is *genuine*, the perſon who ſent it is requeſted to make himſelf known to the Editor.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Two Siſters, Sigourney Boſton, 11 days
Union, Martin, New-York, 8 days
Sloop Eleanor, Carrol, Charleſton, 11 days
Nancy Steelman, New-York, 4 days
Hope Huſſey, Nantucket, 6 days
Elizebeth Webb, Charleſton, 7 days
Schooner Induſtry, Poole, St. Euſtatius 18 days

Saturday arrived here the ſchooner Betſy, Capt. Betterton in 19 days from New-Orleans. He informs he left there the following veſſels:

Brig Gayoſa, Graiſberry, Philadelphia
Georgia Packet, Stevenſon, do.
Molly, Morgan, do.
Sloop —— Wheeler, do.

Beſides 8 more American veſſels—moſtly belonginging to New-York—names unknown.

Poſt Office, April 8.

*** Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the courſe of next week, in order to be conveyed by the Britiſh Packet from that place to England, will be received at this office until Tueſday the 15th inſt. at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New York muſt be paid.

To be ſold by Public Vendue,

The 19th Inſtant,
At the COFFEE HOUSE,
At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry of the United Epiſcopal Churches of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Truſtees of the Univerſity, and the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

The Houſe and Lot bequeathed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of James Stoops deceaſed, in equal proportions to the above inſtitutions, being

The Houſe, No. 20,

Where ein Joſeph Spencer now lives well ſituated for buſineſs, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, about midway between Market and Arch ſtreet. It is 17 feet front upon Third ſtreet, and the lot is 132 feet deep.

The purchaſer paying half the purchaſe money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good ſecurity and paying intereſt.

THOMAS CUMPSTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry appointed to ſell.
EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the Univerſity.
JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.
April 14. dts

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 14.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called

The Road to Ruin.

Dornton.	Mr. Whitlock
Harry Dornton,	Mr. Green
Sulky,	Mr. Finch
Silky,	Mr. Bates
Goldfinch,	Mr. Chalmers
Milford,	Mr. Cleveland
Smith,	Mr. Moreton
Hoſier,	Mr. Harwood
Tradeſmen,	Meſſrs. Francis, De Moulin, Lee, Baſon, &c. &c.
Sheriff's Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Jacob,	Mr. Bliſſett
Marker,	Maſter Warrell
Poſtillion,	Maſter T. Warrell
Mrs. Warren,	Mrs. Shaw
Sophia,	Mrs. Marſhall
Jenny,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Ledger,	Mrs. Bates

End of the Comdy,
A Pantomimical Dance, called
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR
Jack in Diſtreſs.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in 2 acts, (Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier) called the

Agreeable Surprize.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

48

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&f tf

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE perſons who undertook to collect the ſubſcription made for the relief of the above unfortunate perſons, are requeſted to complete their returns, where they have not already done it, and to deliver the ſame, with any balance they may hold, into the hands of the Treaſurer, who will receive any ſubſcription which remains uncollected, or any freſh donation. It is hoped inſtant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of diſtribution to cloſe their accounts and give farther relief to a number of thoſe perſons ſtill remaining here, whoſe ſituation is truly diſtreſſing.

By order of the committee of diſtribution,

Robert Smith, Treaſurer.

April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requeſted the different Printers will for a few days, publiſh the above.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquiſitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

" ——If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in
" virtue,
" And that which he delights in, muſt be
" happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to ſubſcribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

III. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Cheſnut ſtreets, Meſſrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobſon, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Meſſrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Meſſrs. Weſt, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boſton— Mr. Haſwel, Vermont—Meſſrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton.

April 2. mw&f3ws

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power; and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The			containing acres
Southweſt quar.	of	Township No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt	do.	do. 4,	5,647
Northeaſt	do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southweſt	do.	do. 7,	9000
Southweſt	do.	do. 8,	3,951
Northweſt	do.	do. 8,	6,252
Southeaſt	do.	do. 9,	6,252
Southeaſt	do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northweſt	do.	do. 10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone houſe, No. 41, South Second Street,

Hiſtorical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the United States of America.

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*** Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. Weſt, Boſton; Iſaia Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fred rick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindley, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. mw&f6w

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER, No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,

The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and ſit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, ſouth Front ſtreet,

HATH FOR SALE,

94 *Barrels*

New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather ſhoes
642 buſhels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent cotton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allſpice
100 caſes of the beſt Holland gin.

April 1. *cod2w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Foreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Grother. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&f3w

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary

April 7. m&w t 5th May.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1w1u&f1f

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5. 1794. 2aw2m

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, or Portſmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24. 1794. mw&f1f

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